



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Elgon among the Bagishu, a cannibal tribe. This section is, in the main, a new contribution to our knowledge of Africa. The book will have a worthy place in the literature of the east central part of the continent.

Sunset Play Grounds. Fishing Days and Others in California and Canada.

By F. G. Aflalo. xii and 251 pp., many Photo-Engravings, and Index. Witherby & Co., London, 1909. 7s 6d.

The author is a British authority on sport, a devotee of fishing, a lover of scenery, and an insatiable vacation traveller. His books are many; and the present volume will be especially helpful to anglers for he is a master of the fishing art, has had large experience in strange and distant waters, discusses local conditions, and sums up the expense. He went to California, by a circuitous route, especially to catch tuna at Catalina Island off the coast. This enormous game did not materialize, but Catalina is a paradise for sea fishing and the author had fine sport with sea bass, yellowtail, and albacore. He also tried his skill in Lake Tahoe and a number of Canadian lakes. Much of his book is given to the places he visited from Barbados and Panama to the Yosemite Valley, the Canadian Rockies and prairies, Niagara and the St. Lawrence. He bubbles over with humor and there are one or two smiles to every page. In Seattle, he says, the Carnegie library contains 100,000 volumes, "including works by myself, Shakespeare, and Mr. Bernard Shaw." In his many comments on our country and people, he stretches the truth a little for purposes of fun or sarcasm; but what he says about fishing may be absolutely relied upon.

Die Entwicklung der Kontinente und ihrer Lebewelt. Ein Beitrag zur vergleichenden Erdeschichte. Von Dr. Theodor Arldt, Oberlehrer an der Realschule in Radèberg. Mit 17 Figuren und 23 Karten. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1907.

Palæogeography is a very young science, and can hardly be said to date back farther, in fact, than Neumayr's treatise, of 1885, on the Jurassic formations. So far it has received rather one-sided treatment because it was based exclusively on marine life regardless of the testimony of the lands. It is this vacancy which the author wants to fill by his comparative history of the earth, and more especially of the continents. As the book is a first attempt in this line, some space is devoted also to an explanation of the methods of palæogeography, with an examination of their specific values. Each one, if used exclusively, can lead to but imperfect results. Comparisons of the geological formations are naturally limited to what erosion has left over for us, but cannot ascertain their original extent; that of palæontology is insufficient through the incompleteness of the fossil remains; plant and animal geography only allow us to guess the approximate distribution of land and water in former ages, but never to define old coast lines or even the outlines of continental shelves. It is only by a combination of the four sources of records that anything like accuracy can be obtained, and therefore the author refuses to accept as a fact any deduction that is not based on at least several, if not all, of the classes of testimony named.

After this explanation of his method, the author offers in the two main parts of the book, first, a geological history of the organisms by realms and classes, and of the old continents and oceans, followed by discussions of the laws and processes which determined their evolution; secondly, a geological history of